Consumption In Inaugural
Dissertation on the Influenza. Submitted to the Examination of I. M'Dowell L. L. D. Provost. Trustee's and Medrial Trofessors of the University of Tensylvania For She Deque of Doctor of Redecine on the 12th day of April 1808. By Arnold Flanenhampf of Maryland Member of the Shil: medual Society.

Définition. The Influenza is a febrile Disease, attended with a preternatural dishange of muns from the membrane lining the nose, famus and bronchra - and is accompanied with Inuzing, lough and a tindency to sweat.

History of the Disease.

As a complete history of the Inbluenza, may be seen in various publications; I shalleontint myself, by giving an account of the sympetoms under which it appeared last summe in Hagers Town & The Influenza made its appearance in the latter part of august. The weather provious

cand few same time after the Disean had commenced was pleasant during the day; but the mornings were foggy and rather dis=

agreable. The fags sametimes lasted until

10 oblock, and were aften attended by a prem-

liar smell.

The Diseases which prevailed in Jown and its vicinity, before the Influence appeared as were intermittent and affire lassos of bilians remitting fever. The Cholica infantum, was also prevalent in Jown, and attent

* washington Gaunty, in Manyland

tended suith more malignancy than common. After the Influenza had commenced its eareer, all the ather then prevailing diseuses, in= Lensibly disappeared, so that for about two or three ruceles, this epidemic Cateurh reigned" without a Mivail,. The Epidemic attached persons of all ages and senes cercept childern under four and adults above seventy years of age-x The Disease generally earne en with lafeitude, and depression at mind; succeeded by a chillinefs which sometimes continued for Leunal hours, the skin at the same time besing warm. Sain in the head and breast was always lamplained af: The borner mas aften very A frequent, guick and somewhat tense pulse, mas a general, and a difficulty

^{*} out of borty persons cresiding in the poor house lent deven escaped the disease: They men person

of breathing a frequent sympstom. Same patients complained of seuce penn in the back and limbs, and others sinf = fend from pain in the James and Cons. Un efflouseence was aften perceived an the surface of the bady, resembling erysipelas. I think I have seen this effloresience afternate with the fram. in the breast. A hoursenep was unionsal, and a con-Hent hawking a frequent Tympstom. The Cough was aften very distressing particularly at night. Sneezing was general in beginning of the The appetite in genual, was little impained: dame patients however complained at a bad taste in the mouth. Mausen and vanitting accurred in a few instances The tangue was either white ar a lettle

Geblaw The Baniels were reguleur in most cases; but in same instances the disease terminated in drarrhoea. a great tendency to sweating was observed in most cases. The fever seld am lasted langue than fine en fine days; but the longh continued Several neeks after all the alher symptoms of the Disease had disappeared x These were the most common symptoms of the Disease, and Lame persons mucht so slightly affected, as to require no midin assistance; but much by lanfining thumsda nes to their houses for a few days, using same demulient Drink's and abstanning from animal food, they soon gut well. In athus the symptoms never more some and regioned the aid of medecine, to poly vent the disease being thrown an the bram en tumnating in preumonea ele. I' these who have coughs in the winter and especially with souther by winds, are subject to fevers, during the hawking up much thick matter; but they commonly cease in four or five Days. But the coughs well onthe to faity. Clift. Hepp: page 214.

Thus far I have given an account of the Influenza, in its more common and mild farms. I shall nent proceed to state a few cases, in which it afsumed a more malignant Character.

by after the Influence appeared, all the other then prevailing diseases disappeared for a while * So the meagles banished the scar-latina from this City in 1798+.

After the Influence had prevailed about twelve en fainten days I met with two cases
in which it afsumed the form of a bihors
remitting fe we. In same cases it can into
a dangerans Lyphns. In two as three cases
which had been neglected, it afsumed
the form of a malignant fewer. The partients died with hemourhouge from the ince
testines and livid spoots on their skin.

^{*} D'r Sydenham tells us " The plagne suffered no Rival in the City of London, in 1684 + Rush's meants

In une ease, nihich came under my anin notice, it assumed the phnenitic form of fever. This patient recovered after 16003 af blood had been taken fram him. In another it afsumed the appopletter form of fever on the second day. The patientes Course after a large bleeding and a loprans discharge af bile bram the stoman All these patients lived near marshes or his punds. In same instances (more particularly in persons predisposed to pulmonary com plaints) it terminated in a faital preums After having given the History of the Inflor zer it mill probably be expected, I shautt sy samething about its remote cause. This how ever is a teask which has hitherto baff the ingenity of the most celebrated the that I have nothing to affer on this head "but Conjecture,

Before I proceed to an inquiry into the remote couses of this Opidemic, I must make the following remarks. I. The Influenza has aften been the forenmin et pestilential or malignant Epidemies* The Influenza was succeeded by fatal Exidenties in America in 1668. There was great sectivels in New England +. In 1644 when the Influenzainvæded amuna et mas sickly in Emope. In 1747. an epidemic Catauch prevailed in Ameina and Ginopse. In the same year the bihous plague was in Shiladelphia and in 1748 in Charleston. I might here go en to quate a volume apsimilar instances, to prove that the influenza has generally been the foresummer of mailignant sevens; ar has innedialely succeeded them. _ At fallowed the yellow fever in *" The influençe prevented own duape in 1640 and the sace throat in Staly in 1661. Disens which generally freunde, pestilintial Exidensies. Welst: an pist: voli page 190 + webst: 191

this City in 17934 and last summer I am in formed by a dellow Graduate, it succeeded the same fever in Charleston. 2. The Influenza aften afromes the Character of malignant fevers. In my History of the disease I said that I had seen it assume the apposlectu form of fewer. The same thing happens now and then in the plague and yellaw feare, and wasm uncommon in Shiladelphia in 1793. "The Influen zee, the searlection and the mild bilions fewer vailed in this lity before the yellow fever mun its appearance. In the course of a few weeks they all dis appeared, an appeared with sym Tams af the yellow fever." and also "In" Girl of fourten years, the disease came on with sniezing and a lough. The died wh the usual symptoms of yellow fewe; In a letter fram Det Hagganth to De Fothergul Canunny the epidemic Patarrh in England * Ulmshornymus + Mr Hamswort.

Lady at a boarding school, was taken at the Same time and with like symptoms as 26 of the school fellows: Two days after her fiart indis= position, à dreurhaux with black stools began and continued above three weeks, attended with a putied fever, black dry tongue, famus and lips; Sordid teeth, total deafners and an South delirium. Her mother and two attendants were infected by this fever, their heads mue affected with violent pain and a will delinium,* Dr Rush in his History of the Influenza of 1489 makes the fallowing remark. "It would seem as if the same species of diseases resembled putures, and that while some of them partook of the deep and vivid nature af mosair work, others appeared like The feeble and tran sient impréssions of matue coloni, Having made these remarks I shall proceed to an inquiry into the remote cause of the In fluenza. * Fothisgills months vol 3. page 290.

It has been disputed, whether this disease is deing ved from the effluence of persons affected byt or fram samething mined with a floating in the air we inspire. I do not deny that the effluence ap ane infected person, may in te the seed of the disease into action in another; I will even admit, that there may have been instances, where such efflured acted both as remote and exciting canses; but I must at the same time doubt, that without a peculiar eanstitution of the all inasphere, the Influenza has ever bun ar euer can became, such a universal bji demie, as the records of mederine represent it and as nee all have witnessed it but a few month's ago. Hippocratis when speaking af epidemie dis Les in general, says "When many are sur zed with the same disease at the same time, the cause is chiefly to be atteibuted to who is most common and made use of by this

This is leitainly what we inhale in respuction; Galen is af the same apinion "For me all neither are enposed at the same time to ather causes, nor are subject to themat. all times; but the air surraunds us all, and is tæken by all in respiration, Van Swietin. in his earnment an the 1407th aphonism of the Celebrated Boarhaune, tetts no upon the authority of Forestus, that a distempu which he ealls a malignant Catanh " avose as. it were from a leitain vapour, since think Claude af an ill smell preceded it for some Days, breaking aut suddenly, that it all mast instantly seized a thouseand persons, about the letter end of the year 1702 and the beginning of 1433, when epidemie la tarrhis raged throughout all Emaps, me are infarmed that the like distingue prevaited in Aprica, and euen persons. at see, thaugh at an immense distance

from Land, were affected in the same manny From these quotations, me draw the following inferences. S.) That a particular state of the atmosphere is necessary to produce an epidemi disu de - Aufsel in his learned treatise on the Plaque, says "that without the consurance of a pestitential state of the and, the conta gran af that disease, does not spread even in Jurkey:" 2. The Influenza, beeing the most general of Epridemies, ean anly be such through me diam of a particular state of the Ottomos Of what this peculiar matter (which is as puble af producing this disease consist, or how this essidemic state af the atmos phere is farmed, I am not abbe to detum now is the time, allotted for preparing to essay, sufficient, to enter into such and vestigation. * Memoirs pour vervir a l'historie des inseiles, par Themme. page 436.

There is samething in the nature of Epridemies, which leads me to believe, they are all derived from the same original source, and that the different forms under which they appear are anly the effect at local ar adventetrans causes, entirely sindependant ab that state ab the air which renders the Disease epidemic. This apinion is rendered more probable, when me cansider, that all epidemies, au febrie le diseases. March enhalations, ar mias= mater from putud negetables, are Known to produce malignant, bilions, intumit tent and instenal fevers &c. If these meas meeta are in a conuntrated state, and exist in papulous leties, at a deason when the system is much depnessed, by a lantinual expassive to the directand. reflected rays of a sconching sun, the atmasphue (already un a favormeble state to generate fe une) rendered still mare un-

healthy by the Respiration and excetions of many thousand Inhabitants, Crowded together: Under such liremostances, have me not reason to fear, that the exidence, will be af a ma lignant kind? - Lo add further me ight to the opinion, Immot absence, that pestilentiale. pidemus, genually first originate, in such parts af a City and among those Inhabitan where most af the above mentroned cause Cooperate to the greatest entent. They me in genual, Peaple in hamble situations living in narrow streets, fifthy alley's am Small hanses, destitute of many lamforts and dametimes of the common necessaries of life Thiladelphia has punish'd many melandy enamples in support af my opinion. In the cauntry (where mies meiter are Leldonin a very concentrated state and the common atmosphuic air always more pure than in Cities) epidemie Diseases au propor tronally left mælignant. - The Landen chan

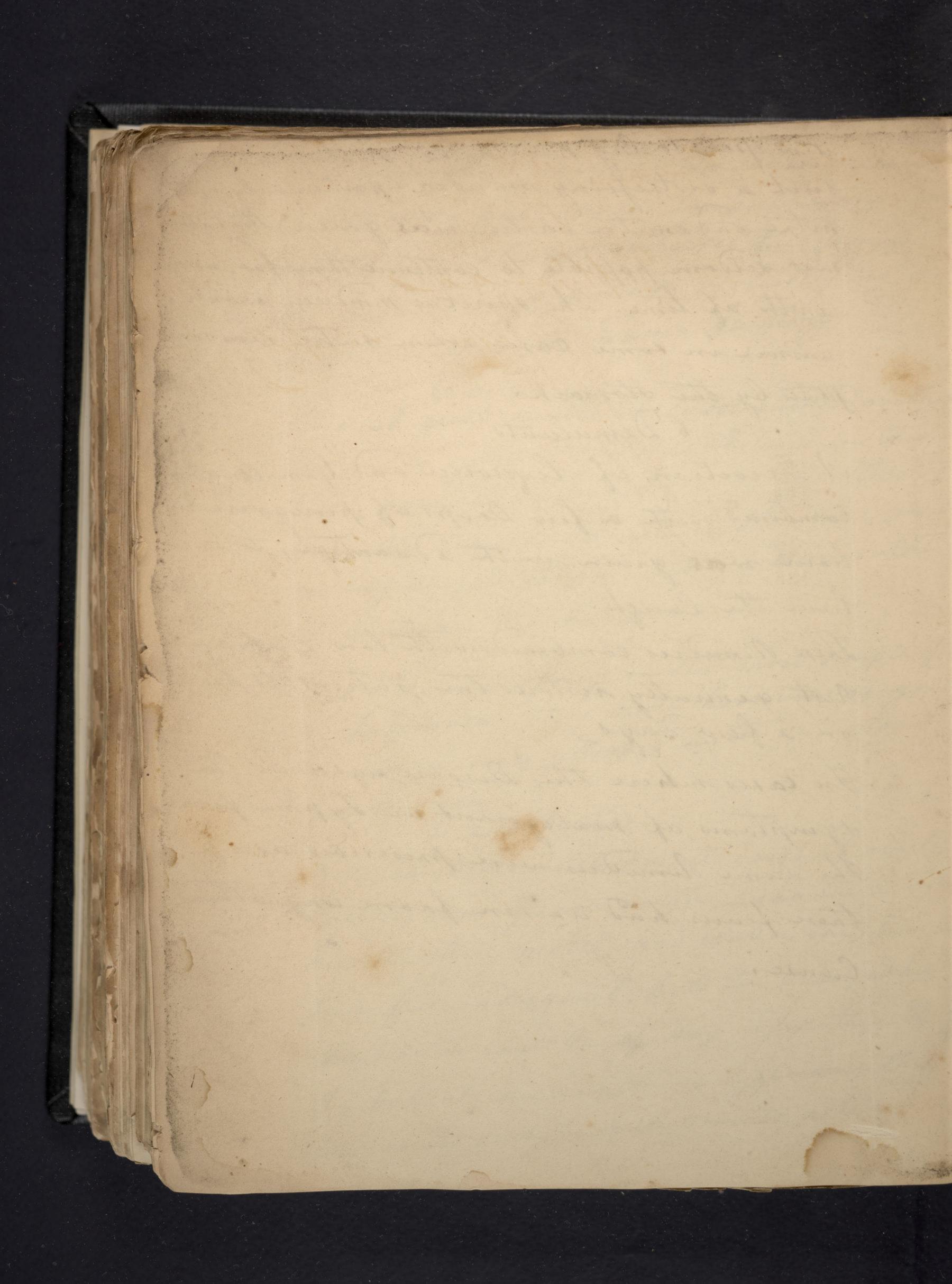
ges af temperature, to which country people eice more enpased and probably their different møde af living, predisposes them more to the intestinal forms of feur Cparticularly in the autumn) when such changes are prequent and sudden. - The intumittent and mild belious fear, are the affspring af the same general lause. - It it be admitted, that all these states of fine, will be more ar lefs malignant, m proportion as the lauses which produce Them, act with greater an less force in pan the system, and bocal lauses looper rate; The inference well be: That all &= pidemies aue produced by ane anigmal. and that the Influenzei is only an in perior grade af this one Epidemie. Miasmata are the remote laure of this Epidemic. I when in a concentrated state. they act, they most foreibly upon the system, attend menny parts at once and

thus produce malignant fevers. When lefs Concentrated they produce mild bilians intermettent av intestinal fivers: according to the predisposition of the sy-Hem and looperation of , lots, maistment But when mies mater are diffused thron the whole on a great part of the atmosphere, they either are rendered inceent by beeing mined with mined with the ariga (purhaps decomposed) But if the atmosphere is in a state favour rable to the production of epidemis, these mius mata (howhum deffused) au then capable to affect the timber surface of the sneiderian membrane, and has chea and thus produce that form af Spidemie, ealled Influenza. We proceed next to say a few monds about The Cure of the Influenza. Having considered the Influenza as an infinite grade of a general Disease, the method of the must af laurse be landmilled upon general pour

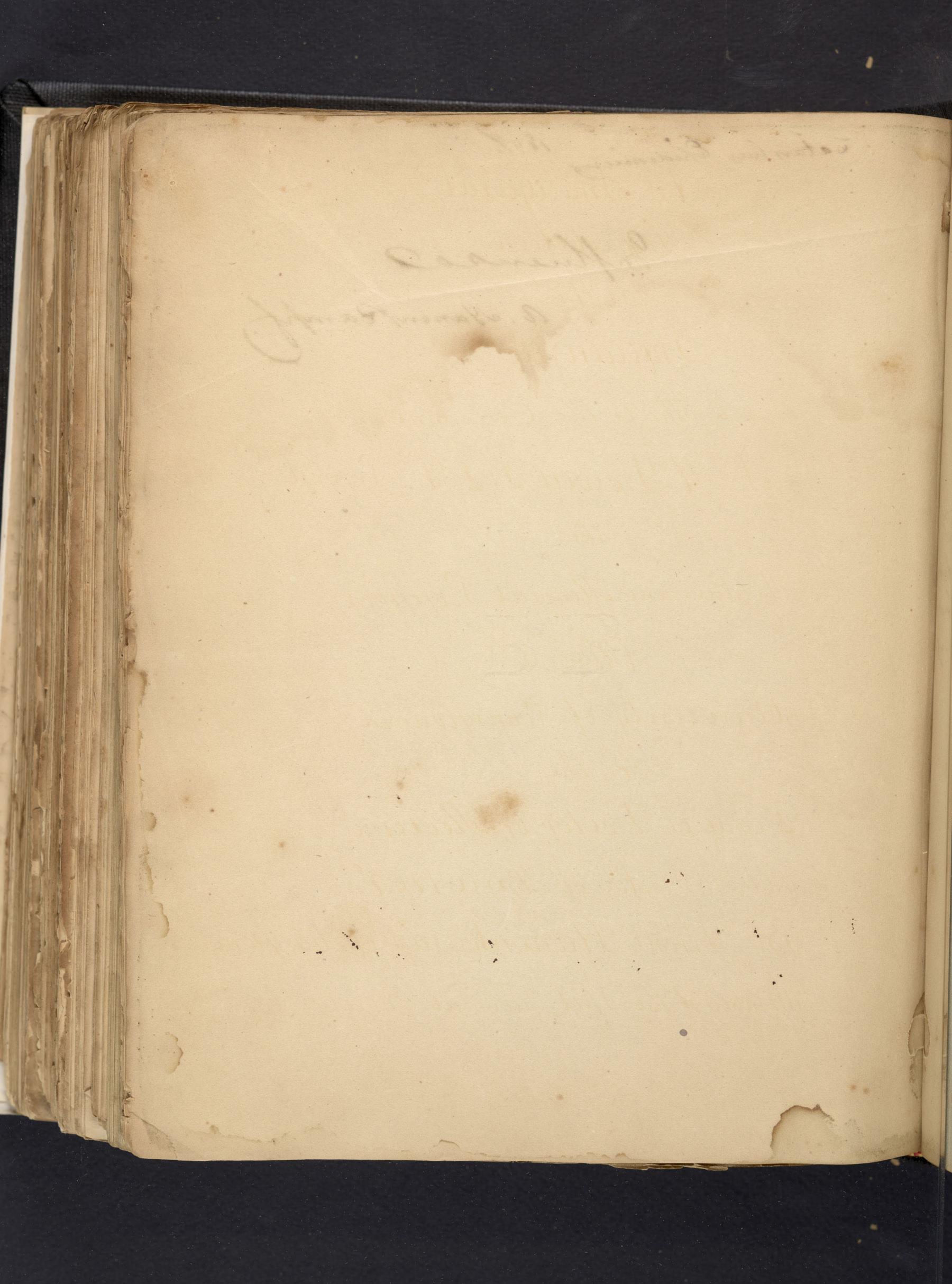
Ciples, and the dases of mederine, regulated by the violence of the symptoms. I shall content myself in this paint of my ofsay, by giving a short account of the Remedies, which neve found mast usefull in the Disease, as it appeared in Hagers Town. 3. Venæsection. In møst cases which required medical afsistance This remedy was of great service. The pulse mus generally tense. The blood enhibited an uncammon black lalam: Shis appearance af. the blood was so general, that it was looked upon as a eatain sign af the épidemu. The first bleeding generally relieved the pain in the head and breast; but in a few instances the pulse became hard and the paining eneased after the first venousection. In those la Les a repetition af the aperation detoom faited to give relief. 2. Surges. I believe micie hurtfull in many instances compit where the Disease was attended with bilians Symptoms; en avolent pain in the Limbs.) Calamel and Salap, Ol. Acimi and Sulphate af Soda

nece generally preferrid. In lases subsec patients were predisposed to pulmonery Com plaints, they always increased the pain in the breust; an aperated so violently as in same instances to induce fainting. were afigueat service in eases attended with no See and a yellow tangue. Patients in this site tian, generally disharged large quantities ofthe fram the Stamach. In childern they were parter · Enlarly usefull to prevent an annulation of micus in the Theacher.
4) Blisters were setdam necessary, in The more simple form of Influenza: They were however of great Lervice in cases attended with symptoms of Somenmonice. 5. Diaphoreties. Nitre cambined with small doses af emetu Lautar, mas gruen mith Endwantage to Reep the stein maist and render the Circula tron free and equal; but the Cases, where diaphoretus could be of any advantage to the patient, were not many) because they of ten excelled such propuse smeater, as to under

it necessary to lay them aside; on they executed such a distrefsing mansea particularly when nitre and emitre lanter mas given that it was seldem papille to continue them for any length af time. The spiritus minderen would answer in some lases, when withe was re-Jetter by the Homach. 6 Demulunts A Decoction of liquous and Gum anabic Combined with a few Drops at paragoin & linier, wors gruin mitt advantage, to rehow the Caugh. These Nimedies cambined with law Dietrand Aust, generally restoud the patient to health må fen days In lases where the Disease of summer the Lymptoms af malignant en Lyphno finn The dame Rimidies never preserraid as if those fenus had arisen from any alha Cause.



Eatarthy Epideming 1808 Influenca? a. Nanen Pampf distribution in the



An Inaugural
Defectation on the Influenzec. Submitted to the Exammention of I. M. Dowell L. L.D. Provost. Trustees and Medical Professors of the University of Tennsylvanie For the Degree of Doctor of Redecine on the 12th day of April 1808. By Arnold Hanenhampt of Mary land Member of the Shil: Medical Society.

Definition. The Influenza is a febrile Disease, attended with a pretunatural secretion of mucus from the membrane lining the nose, faures and brong end a tendency to sweat.

Alistory of the Disease.

Us a complete history of the Influenza, may be seen in various publications; I shall content myself, by giving an account of the symp= tanis under which it appeared last summer in Hagers Favorix. The Influenza made its appearance in the latter part of august. The weather promises Cand for same time after the Disease had commenced) was pleasant during the day; but the mornings were faggy and rather etis= agreable. The fags sametimes lasted until 10 oblock, and were aften altended by a peinluce smell. The Diseuses which prevailed in Jown and its vuinity, before the Influenza appear red, mere intermittent and a few cases of bilious remitting fever. The chalera infant tum, mus also prevalent in Sanon, and at * Washington County, in Manyland

Lended with more malignancy than common After the Influenza had commenced its eaven all the other, then prevailing Diseases, in Lendibly dis appeared, so that for about two or three weeks, this epidemic Catam reigned" methout a Mivael; The Epidemie attacked persons of all ages and sexes (ercept childern under fem and adults above security years of agent The Disease generally earne on with lafin Inde, and depression et mind, succeeded æ chillinefs nehuch dømetimes continued for seunal hours, the skin out the same time being nearm. Sain in the head and breast news always Compleiened of: The former wers exten very senere. A frequent, quick and Lamenthat tens pulse, mas å general and a difficulty & outofforty persons (residing in the pour house); but seven escaped the disease: They men persons alever seventy.

of breathing a frequent symptom. dame patients compleimed af severe pain in the back ound limbs, and others suf= fered from pain in the Jaws and Bars. An efflorescence mas aften perceiced on the surface of the body, resembling ergsipseleis. I think I have seen this efflorescence atternate with the pein in the breast. A hoursenefs mas universal, and a lone stant hewhing a frequent symptom. The Cough was often very distrefsing particularly at night. Sneezing wear general in the beginning af the disease. The appetite in general, was but little vinpained: Same patients hawever lom plained of a lead teiste in the mouths. Mausea and vomiting occurred in a few instances. The tanque was either white ar a little.

low. The bowels nece requilar in most Cases; beut in same instances the disens se terminaled in diarrhaea. a great tendency to sweating was observe in most cases. The fever seldom lasted longer than four or fine days; but the longh continued severa weeks after all the other symptoms of the Disease had disappearedx These were the most common symptoms of the disease, and same persons nucle but so slightly affected as to require no men assistance; but merely by confining themsely ves to their hanses for a per days, using same demulcent drinks and abstaining. fram animal faad, they saan gat well-In althus the symptoms were more seven and required the aid of mederine, to pre went the disease beeing thrown an the bon or terminating in pned manice. it. "These who have Caughs in the minter, and especially with varitherly winds, are subject to fours, during the haroling up much this matter; but they commonly cause in fam as five days. But the Carys mile enter to forty Cliff: Hipp: page 214.

Thus for I have given an account of the Influenza, in its moce l'ammon and mild forms. I shall praceed to state a few Cases, in which it aframed a more ma= lignant Character. tely after the Influenza appeared, all the other, then prevailing dix seases disappeared for a while x. So the meazles banished the searlatine from this lity in 1798+. After the Influenza had prevailed about twelve er facuteur days, I met with two lases in which it assumed the form of a bi= lions remitting fener. In some cases it ran into ei dangerans Typhus. In two or three luses which had been neglected, it assumed the form af a mulignant feur. The patrents Tied with hemourhage from the intestimes, and livid spots on the skin. * Dr Sydenham tells us "The plaque Suffered no Nivel in the Orty of Londod in 1684 + Nush's works.

In one case, which came under my own notice, it assumed the phrenitic form of bener. This patient recovered after 1603 of blood had been taken from him. In another it assumed the apposlectu form af fleuer an the secand day. The patient recoursed after a large bleeding and a los prons disharge of bile from the stomach. All these patients lived near marshes or mills ands. In same instances & more particularly in por sans predisposed to pulmonary complerats) it terminated in a feital preminana. After having given the History of the In: bluenzer, it will probably be expected, Shauld say samething about its remote Cause. This however is a tusk which has he thuts buffled the ingenity of the most eel brater Characters in Medecine; and I am sormy to all that I have nothing to affer an this hear," but low-Jecture;

Before I proceed to an inquiry into the remoto causes of this Epsidemic, I must make the bollawing remarks. I. The Influenza has after been the fournmer. of pestilential ar malignant Epridemiis* I She influenza was secureded by feital Epidemics in amurica in 1668. There was great sechnif in New England+. In 1644 when the Inplains za innaded amucia, it was sickly in Europe In 1444. an opidemic Cathairh prevailed in Amenica and Omape. In the same year the bie leans plague was in Thitadelpshia and in/148 in Charleston. I might here go an to quote a valime af similar instances, to prove that the influenza has generally been the foresumme of malignant fewis; en has imediately succeed them . - It followed the yellow fever in * "The influenza primailed anne Europe in 1650 and the Lace throat in Staly in 1861. Diseases which generally precede, pestilential Opidernies. Meloter an pest: perge 190. + 191.

this City in 1493 * and last Jumme I am in = formed by a fellow Graduate + it succeeded the same feuei in Charlestan. 2. The Influenza aften afsumes the Character af malignant fevus. In my History of the disease, I said, that I had seen it assume the applette form of fewer. The same thing happens now and then in the plaque and yellow five, in mas not uncommon in Thiladelphia in 1493. The Influenza, the searlatina and the mil belians fever prevailed in this City before the yellow feun made its appearance. In the cause of a few weeks they all dis appeared, in appeared with sympstoms of the yellow fevrior also " In a first of fourterer years, the disear Came an with sneigning and a laugh. She die with the usual symptoms of yellow fewers In a little fram De Haggenth to Der Fothergel Concerning the epidemic Cattarh in Ongland * Aush's ingnins + m humsmont.

in 1476, me read the fallowing wonds " Ayoung Lady at a boarding shool, was taken at the deme time and with like dymptones as 26 of her school fellows. Iwo days after hu first in -Disposition, a drawhoea with blank Hooks began, and continued above three weeks, attended with a putrid feun, black dry tanque, famis and lips; Lordid teeth, total deafness and an Fictic delirium. Her mother and two altendants neue infected by this fewer, their heads mure affected with wealent pain and a wild delumm x, De Aush in his History of the Influen-Za af 1789 makes the fallowing Romenth "It would seem as if the same species of diseases usembled pulmus, and that while same of them partack of the dreps and vivid nature of mosaic work, allers appeared like The fuble and transunt improprious of water lowing Having mude these umarks, I shall procert to an inquiry into the unite cause af the Influenza. X Fallungilles swanks vol 3 page 290.

It has been disputed, whether this disease is deinen from the effluira of persons affected by it, or from something mined with or floating in the an me inspire. - Too not deny that the effluire af one infected person, may excite the Leed af the Disease into action in another I will even admit, that there may have been mistances, where such effluera cecter, but ers remate and enviting laures; but Imm at the same time dant, that without a peculiar constitution of the atmosph re, the Influenza hus ever bun, or ever Cen became such a universal Epidemic, asth records af midecine represent et and as me all have witnessed it but a few month Hipparrates when speaking at epidemin disent in gennal, suys" when many are sized m the same disease at the same then, the Curse is chiefly to be either but to whe is most cummon and made use of by

This is certainly what me inhale in respiration, Gulen is af the same opinion" For me all. neithir are enpased at the same time to other causes, nor are subject to them at all times; but the air surrounds us all, and is taken by all in respiration, San Switten in his earment an the 140 yth aphonism of the celebrated Boanhaave, tells us upon the authority at Fanistus, that a distimpunhish he calls a malignant Catanh" anase as it nucce from a lectain Dapan, since thick Clands af an ill smell preceded it fan some Days, breaking ant sind denly, that it all= most instantly seized a thansand pasons, About the latter end af the year 1/32 and the deginning at 1733 mhen epidemic la=. tank's raged throughout all Emaple, me are infammed that the like distimper finewailed in africa, and even persons at Lea, though at an inimune distance fram

fram Land, nece affected in the same manne * Fram then quatations, me drew the fallowing. inferences. I. I hat a peculiar state of the atmosphine is neufsany to praduie an epidemie dia - Aufsel in his learned treatise on the Plague, says" that mithaut the communica af a pestilential state af the air, the con tugion af theit disease, daes not spreaden in Lunkey; 2. The Influenza, beering the most ginual af Epidemies, can anly be such, through me Jum af a particular state of the at. masphice. Of what this puntian mathe making capable of producing this diseases on List's ar haw this epidemu state aft atmosphere is formed, I am not ableto deturnine; nor is the time, allatto for preparing this essay, sufficient to entire into such an invistigation. * mimais fram Luni a l'histain des inseits Aug Munn. page 435.

There is samething in the neutrie of Epidemics which leads me to believe, they are all deriwed fram the seime eniginal sunice, and that the Defferent farms under which they appear, are only the effect at local ar adventitions lauses, entirely independant af that state af the air, which renders the disease Epide = mii. This apinion is rendered more probable, when me lansider, that all epidemics, are febrie le diseases. - Mansch enhalations, on mius = mater from putned acyetables, and known to praduce malignant, bilians, intumit tent and intestinal bewers te. It those mias = mata au in a concentrated state, and enist in papulous Cities, at a season when the system ist much deforefred, by a lantinual enpasure to the direct and reflected rays of a deanthing Inn, the atmasphu Calriady in a favonnabli stati to genuate bever undend still moun

healthy by the dispination and exerctions of many thans and Inhabiteints, crowded together. Under such Oircumstances, have sue not reason to fear, that the epidemu, will be af a maligneent Kind? - To add further weight to this afinian, I must eibsure, that pestitiontial es pidemus, genually first anigunati, in such parts of a lity and among Thuse Inhabis tants where most of the above mentioned lemms Cooperate to the queatist entent. - They are in gennal, Teaple in humble situations, huing in narrow streets, filthy alley's and small hanses, destitute af many lumforts and sometimes af the common mufsarind life. Philadelphia has farmished many melumby eramples in support af my apinian. In the carritry on where measmata are settam in a sury earuntrated state and the lammer atmosphini ain is always more from the in alus, spidemie diseans are propon tronoilly lef malignant. _ The Far denthing

ges of temperature, to which country people. are more enposed, and probably their dif funt made af living, privis haves them more to the instalinal forms of fever Chanteenlandy in the autumn) when such changes one frequent and sudden - The intumittent and mild bilians feur, out the affspring af the same general cause. - If it be admitted, that all there states of fever, will be more ar lefs malignant, in propantion as the causes which produce thum, act with greater as less fonce whom the eystem, and as local lauses laopurate; The infuence will be: That all Epidemus are praduind by ane ariginal lause and that the Influenza is any an inferior grade af this ane Epidemie. Minsmuta are the remote cause of this Epidemie. - when in a comuntrated state they art most fariebly upon the dystim attack many parts at ance and thus

thus praduce malignant feaux hihir life Cancentrated they produce mild belians in tumittent ac intestinal fevers: according to the privis pasition of the system and earsperation af, Cold, moisture de. But when miasmata are diffused through the whole ar a great part of the atmasphere, they either are undered mount by beering mined with the air; or Cherherps de lampased). But if the atmosphere is in a state favor rable to the production of epidemus, these mas mater (howhour diffund) are then capable to affect the tinder surface of the sury derian memberane and Thus chew and thus produce that farm of Opidemie, eulled Fuhlunga. We practed ment to say a few monds about The line of the Influenza. Naving lansidered the Influenza as an my gnade af a general Diseun, The method af enn must af lanne be candad upon gind Ininiples, and the dases at medicine, regulated by the violence of the symptoms. I shall content myself in this part of my Efray, by giving a short account of the Remedies, which men found most unfull in this Disease, as it appeared in Ragers Lown.

J. Senessetton

In must cases which regioned medical afristance this remody was at great service. The pulse, was generally times. The blood exhibited an uncommon black colour: This appearance of the blood was so general, that it was looked upon as a cutain sign of the epidemic. The first bluding, generally relieved the pain in the head and breast, but in a few instances the pulse became hand and the pain increased after the first sunusertion. In those cases a repetition of the aperation Letto am failed to give relief.

2. Impes.

I believe were hurtfull in many instances

I believe men hurtfull in many motumes cenupt when the Disease was attended with lilians symptoms; as walnut pain in the Limbs.) Calamil and Jalap. A. Animi and Julph: af Jada. were predis pased to pulmanery complaint,
they alloways increased the pain in the brees,
or aperated so violently as fin some instances
to induce fainting.
3. Ometris.

were of great service in eases attended with nausea and a yellow tangue. Patrints in this situation, generally disharged large god titus of bile, from the stomach. In children they were particularly unfull to present an accumulation of much in the the cheu.

4. Polistus.

Wen seldam necessary, in the more simple form of Influenza: They were however of great service in cases alterned with symptoms of preumania.

5. Draphoretus

Nother cambined with small Doses of emble Laster, was given with advantage to the skin maist, and under the lieur lation free and equal; but the correspondent

diaphorities canto be af any advantage to the patrent, nein not many; because they of tin enerted such praprise sweats, as to une Der it mustany to lay them aside; an they enealed such a distrefsing nauma Chair timberly matre and Omit. Lantarheus grown that it near seldam passeble to cantinon Them for any lingth of time. The sprinters mindennit meant dans nein in same Carro, when, nothe was rejected by the sturnach. 6 Demulunts A Decoetion of liquries and Gum anabir, com binis with a few Draps of paryoun & linin men gimen with a duantage, to re hen the laugh. The Annivers earnbined with law dick and rest, generally restour the patront to health in a few days. On Cares where the Disease afsormed the Lymptoms af malignant ar Lyphns form The same remedies were preserred as if those fewers had arisen fram any ather ause.

